(19)日本国特許庁(IP)

(12) 公開特許公報(A)

(11)特許出願公開番号

特開平6-223847

(43)公開日 平成6年(1994)8月12日

(51)Int.Cl.5		識別記号	庁内整理番号	FΙ	技術表示箇所
H 0 1 M	8/02	E	8821-4K		
	0/10		CON1 AT		

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数6 OL (全 5 頁)

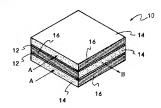
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(54)【発明の名称】 固体電解質型燃料電池用セル及びその製造方法

(57)【要約】

[日的] 電解質板の内部抵抗を低下させるべく、電解 質板の聴験化等を行っても、セルの取扱が容易で且つ燃 料流路と空気流路とのシールが容易な固体電解質型燃料 電池用セル及びその製造方法を提供する。

【構成】 安定化ジルコニアから成り1つ酸密構造に形成された国体電解質板12の複数枚の各々が補強セラミック体14を介して一体化とれた固体電解管型整料電池 アの熱料性が順次変化し傾解構造を形成するように、反いに熱料性を異にするセラミック解14aー14の複数層が幅層された傾斜セラミック解14aー141の複数層が幅層された傾斜セラミック解64a-141の機体配解質体を担対では一次を開くして、141の熱性に対して、141の集中では、141の集中では、141の集中では、141の集中では、141の集中では、141の集中では、141の集中では、141の少なくとも一層が燃料電池に使用される空気又は燃料等の流体が透過可能なポーラス層であることを特徴とする。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 イオン伝導性セラミックから成り且つ緻 密構造に形成された固体電解質板の複数枚の各々が補強 セラミック体を介して一体化された固体電解質型燃料電 池用セルであって、

該補強セラミック体が、熱膨張率等の熱特性が順次変化 し傾斜構造を形成するように、互いに熱特性を異にする セラミック層の複数層が積層されたセラミック体であ

電解質板に近似すると共に、

前記セラミック層の少なくとも一層が燃料電池に使用さ れる空気又は燃料等の流体が透過可能なポーラス層であ ることを特徴とする固体電解質型燃料電池用セル。

【請求項2】 補強セラミック体が、各セラミック層の ポーラス程度が順次変化する傾斜構造であって、前記補 強セラミック体の略中央に位置する中央層が最もポーラ スな構造であると共に、固体電解質板に接するセラミッ ク層が固体電解質板に近似した緻密構造であり、且つ前 記中央層のセラミック層に接するセラミック層が中央層 20 に近似したポーラス構造である請求項1記載の固体電解

質型燃料電池用セル。 【請求項3】 補強セラミック体が、固体電解質板を形 成するセラミック成分と最もポーラスな構造である中央

層を形成するセラミック成分とが混合されて形成された セラミック層の複数層から成り、

固体電解質板に接するセラミック層の組成が固体電解質 板組成に近似し、前記中央層に接するセラミック層の組 成が中央層のセラミック層組成に近似する請求項2記載 の固体電解質型燃料電池用セル。

【請求項4】 固体電解質板がイットリア等の安定化剤 を添加して得られた安定化ジルコニア焼成体であり、最 もポーラス構造である中央層がアルミナ焼成体である請 求項2又は請求項3記載の固体需解質型燃料電池用セ

【請求項5】 イオン伝導性セラミックから成る固体電 解質板を形成する固体電解質板形成用グリーンシートの 複数枚の各々を、補強セラミック体を形成する複数枚の 補強セラミック体グリーンシートを介して積層し焼成す ることによって、固体電解質型燃料電池用セルを製造す 40 る際に、

該補強セラミック体の略中央に位置し最もポーラス構造 のセラミック層である中央層から固体電解質板に接触す るセラミック層に至る間の組成が順次変化する傾斜構造 を形成可能とすべく、前記固体電解質板形成用グリーン シートのセラミック成分と、前記中央層を形成する中央 層形成用グリーンシートのセラミック成分とを混合して 互いに組成を異にする複数枚の傾斜用グリーンシートを 形成した後、

2 ーンシートとの間に、前記傾斜構造が形成されるよう に、複数枚の傾斜用グリーンシートを順次積層して積層 体を形成し、

次いで、前記積層体を固体電解質板形成用グリーンシー トの緻密化温度以上で且つ中央層形成用グリーンシート の緻密化温度以下で達成することを特徴とする団体電解 督型燃料電池田セルの製造方法。

【請求項6】 固体電解質板形成用グリーンシートをイ ットリア等の安定化剤が添加されたジルコニアによって 前記固体電解質板に接するセラミック層の熱特性が固体 10 形成し、且つ中央層形成用グリーンシートをアルミナに よって形成すると共に、複数枚の傾斜用グリーンシート をイットリア等の安定化剤が添加されたジルコニアとア ルミナとを混合して形成する請求項5記載の固体電解質 型燃料電池用セルの製造方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は固体電解質型燃料電池用 セル及びその製造方法に関し、更に詳細にはイオン伝導 性セラミックから成り且つ緻密構造に形成された固体電 解質板の複数枚の各々が組織セラミック体を介して一体 化された固体電解質型燃料電池用セル及びその製造方法 に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】固体電解質型燃料電池は、火力発電等の 発電効率に比較して、高効率の発電効率が期待できるた め、現在、多くの研究がなされている。かかる固体電解 質型燃料電池に使用される固体電解質板としては、イッ トリア等の安定化剤が添加されて焼成された安定化ジル コニア焼成体から成る固体電解質板が使用されている。 30 この様な固体電解質板が使用された固体電解質型燃料電 池は、電池内部の内部抵抗を小さくし、単位容量当たり の電極前積を稼ぐため、図4に示す様に、平板を積層し た平板型が好適である。図4に示す固体電解質型燃料電 池は、安定化ジルコニア焼成体から成る固体電解質板1 04、固体電解質板104を挟んで配される空気極10 及び燃料板106が単一セル110を構成する。ま た、単一セル110間には、燃料又は空気の流路となる 凹溝の複数本が刻設されたバイポーラ板108が配設さ れている。尚、燃料流路と空気流路とは、単一セル11 0を挟み互いに直交する方向に流れるように、前記凹溝 が刻設されている。

[0003]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】図 4 に示す平板型の固 体電解質型燃料電池によれば、単位容量当たりの出力密 度が高く且つ大型化が可能である。しかしながら、図4 に示す平板型の固体電解質型燃料電池の実用化は遅れて いる。その理由は、図4に示す平板型の固体電解質型燃 料電池において、安定化ジルコニア焼成体から成る固体 電解質板104の内部抵抗を低下させるべく、固体電解 前記電解質板形成用グリーンシートと中央層形成用グリ 50 質板104を薄膜化すると共に、固体電解質型燃料電池

を約1000での高温で連転する必要があるため、燃料 流路と空気流路とを関体電解質板104を介して充分な シールを行うことが極めて困難なことにある。しかも、 国体電解質板104を複膜化すると、単一セル110の 機械的強度等が低下するため、その収扱が函難になると 共に、益々、燃料流路と空気流路とのシールが困難にな る。そこで、本発明の目的は、国体電解質板の内部抵抗 を低下させるべ、同体は整質板を複膜化しても、取扱 が容易で且つ燃料流路と空気流路とのシールが容易な周 体電解質型燃料電池用セル及びその製造方法を提供する 10 2とにある。

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[0004]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明者等は、前記目的 を達成すべく検討した結果、互いに熱特性を異にするセ **ラミック層の複数層が結層され、日つ前記セラミック層** の少なくとも一層を燃料雷池に使用される空気又は燃料 等の流体が通過可能なポーラス層である傾斜セラミック 体を、固体電解質板の両面に補強材として一体化した問 体電解質型燃料電池用セルを使用することによって、固 体電解質板の補強ができ、目つ燃料流路と空気流路とを 20 容易にシールできることを見出し、本発明に到達した。 即ち、本発明は、イオン伝導性セラミックから成り且つ 緻密構造に形成された固体電解質板の複数枚の各々が補 強セラミック体を介して一体化された固体電解質型燃料 電池用セルであって、該補強セラミック体が、熱膨張率 等の熱特性が順次変化し傾斜構造を形成するように、互 いに熱特性を異にするセラミック層の複数層が積層され たセラミック体であり、前記周体雷解質板に接するセラ ミック層の熱特性が固体電解質板に近似すると共に、前 記セラミック層の少なくとも一層が燃料雷池に使用され 30 る空気又は燃料等の流体が透過可能なポーラス層である ことを特徴とする固体電解質型燃料電池川セルにある。 【0005】また、本発明は、イオン伝導性セラミック から成る固体電解質板を形成する固体電解質板形成用が リーンシートの複数枚の各々を、補命セラミック体を形 成する複数枚の補強セラミック体グリーンシートを介し て積層し焼成することによって、固体電解質型燃料電池 用セルを製造する際に、該補強セラミック体の略中央に 位置し最もポーラス構造のセラミック層である中央層か ら固体電解質板に接触するセラミック層に至る間の組成 40 が順次変化する傾斜構造を形成可能とすべく、前記固体 電解質板形成用グリーンシートのセラミック成分と、前 記中央層を形成する中央層形成用グリーンシートのセラ ミック成分とを混合して互いに組成を異にする複数枚の 傾斜用グリーンシートを形成した後、前記電解質板形成 用グリーンシートと中央層形成用グリーンシートとの間 に、前記傾斜構造が形成されるように、複数枚の傾斜用 グリーンシートを順次積層して積層体を形成し、次い で、前記積層体を固体電解質板形成用グリーンシートの

4 密化温度以下で焼成することを特徴とする固体電解質型 燃料電池用セルの製造方法にある。

【0006】かかる本発明において、補強セラミック体 が、各セラミック層のポーラス程度が順次変化する傾斜 構造であって、前記補強セラミック体の略中央に位置す る中央層が最もポーラスな構造であると共に、固体電解 質板に接するセラミック層が固体電解質板に近似した緻 密構造であり、日つ前記中央層のセラミック層に接する セラミック層が中央層に近似したポーラス構造であるこ とが、燃料又は空気をセラミック層中を容易に透過させ ることができる。また、補強セラミック体が、固体電解 質板を形成するセラミック成分と最もポーラスな構造で ある中央層を形成するセラミック成分とが混合されて形 成されたセラミック層の複数層から成り、固体電解質板 に接するセラミック層の組成が固体雷解質板組成に近似 し、前記中央層に接するセラミック層の組成が中央層の セラミック層組成に近似すること、或いは固体電解質板 がイットリア等の安定化剤を添加して得られた安定化ジ ルコニア焼成体であり、最もポーラス構造である中央層 がアルミナ焼成体であることが、容易に固体電解質型燃 料電池用セルを製造することができる。 [0007]

[0008]

ック層である。本実施例において、セラミック層14a とセラミック層14i、セラミック層14bとセラミッ ク層14h、セラミック層14cとセラミック層14 g、及びセラミック層14dとセラミック層14 fとは、熱特性及びボーラス程度は実質的に等しい。 (0009)後つて、補強セラミック体14を形成する セラミック層のポラース程度は、下記に示す順位とな

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12<14a<14b<14c<14d<14e>14\(\)14g>14h>14i>12

高、12は個体電解質板であり、14a~14iは各セ ラミック層を示す。ここで、固体電解質板12、12に 接するセラミック層14a、14iが、セラミック層1 4a~14iのうち、アルミナ成分量が最も低い(安定 化ジルコニア成分量が最も高い)セラミック層であり、 その熱特性及び微密性(ボーラス程度)は固体電解質板 12、12に近似している。更に、本実施例の補強セラ ミック体14は、最もボーラス程度の高いセラミック層 14eを含む複数層が燃料又は空気を透過させることが できる。

【0010】また、補強セラミック体14の略中央部に位置するセラミック層14eは、セラミック層114eは、セラミック層15を代えているからも、アルミナ政分量が最も多い、(安定化ジルコニア政分が最も少ない)セラミック層14eに接するセラミック層14d、14fは、安定化ジルコニア政分量である。本実施・ファク層14eに14tは、安定化ジルコニア政分量がが、セラミック層14eに組成が近似しており、熱特性及びボーラス程度(微密性)もセラミック層14eに近似している。

【0011】この様な構成の補強セラミック体14と周 30 体電解質板12、12とか一体化された、図1に示す矩形状のセル10において、機能セラミック体14の側端面のうち、互いに平行である。対の側端面には、気密性に優れる白冷柳脱による気密層16、16が形成されている。隙、この気密目6616には、チンル酸パリウム(BaTi6)。等のペロブスカイト型酸化物の領膜を用いてもよい。かかる気密層16、16の形成によって、全気流入は燃料局がが減少モシック体14の木体が腐出している露出側端面の一方から他方の露出側端面の方向に透過することができる。この空気流入及び概算高易が 40 個体監察性 月2を挟んで出く直交する方面に透過することができる。この空気流入及び概算高易が 40 国体監察性 月2を挟んで出く直交する方面に透過するように、側端面に気密層16、16を形成した補強セラミック体14、14を固体電解質板12を介して積磨する。

【0012】図1に示す矩形状のセル10は、図3に示す様に、燃料電池用基体24中に挿入することによって、固体電解質型燃料電池を形成することができる。図3において、燃料電池用基体24、24の四壁値には、空気供給湯20及び燃料供給湯22が直交する方向に形成されていり、空気性給湯20分をは図1に示す空気50端面に白金砂でパーストを塗布し気を贈り、6を形りませた。

流 A が吹き込まれる露出側端面に面し、目と燃料供給滞 2 2 の各々は関1に示す燃料流きが吹き込まれる露出側 端面に面している。この様に本実施例においては、セル 10 と空気供給剤20及び燃料保給滞22 はセル10 の機端面に強性しているものである。このため、図4に 示す従来のセル100の如く、薄い単一セル110の略 全面に亘って空気供給剤又は燃料保給清が接触している 場合に比較して、セル10と空気供給消20及び燃料保 給消22とのシールが容易である。尚、図3の一点鎖線 10 から右隙の原面と左側の前面とは90。異なる向きの新 面である。

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【0013】本実施例のセル10は、安定化剤としての イットリアが添加されたジルコニアから成る固体電解質 板12を形成する固体電解質板形成用グリーンシートの 複数枚の各々を、補強セラミック体14を形成する複数 層の補強セラミック体グリーンシートを介して積層し焼 成することによって、製造することができる。本実施例 では、電解質板形成用グリーンシートを厚さが0.05 mm以下で且つ一辺が500mm以下の矩形状とし、補 備セラミック体グリーンシートを厚さが O.2mm以下 で月つ一辺が500mm以下の矩形状とした。この補強 セラミック体グリーンシートにおいては、補強セラミッ ク体14の路中央に位置し最もポーラス構造のアルミナ セラミック層14eから固体電解質板12に接触するセ ラミック層14a、14iに至る間の組成が順次変化す る傾斜構造を形成するように、電解質板形成用グリーン シートのジルコニア(イットリア含有)成分と、セラミ ック層 1 4 e を形成する中央層形成用グリーンシートの アルミナ成分とを混合して互いに組成を異にする複数枚 30 の傾斜用グリーンシートを形成する。本実施例において は、中央層形成用グリーンシートを形成するアルミナ中 には、触媒用の白金(Pt)を配合したため、その他の傾斜 用グリーンシート中にもアルミナ成分の配合比率で白金 (Pr)も含有されている。尚、中央層形成用グリーンシー ト等に配合される触媒としては、白金(Pt)の他に銀(Ap) も使用することができる。

成する。この気密層16、16は、固体電解質板12を 介して隣接する補強セラミック体14の気密層16、1 6と90°異なる側端面に形成される。

【0015】更に、サイコロ状の焼成体に空気極、燃料 極用電極の含浸及び電極を作成した後、集電板を取り付 ける。この様にして得られたセル10は、固体雷解質板 12の内部抵抗の低下を図るべく、固体雷解質板12を 薄膜化しても、補強セラミック体14によって補強され ているため、機械的強度等は充分に維持される。このた め、セル10の取扱を容易とすることができる。また、10 【図4】従来の平板型の固体電解質型燃料電池の構成を セル10を燃料電池用基体24中に挿入することによっ て、固体電解質型燃料電池を容易に形成することがで き、空気供給溝20及び燃料供給溝22とのシールも容 易に行うことができる。

[0016]

【発明の効果】本発明によれば、固体電解管型燃料電池 用セルの内部抵抗の低下をセルの機械的強度を保持しつ* * つ行うことができ、セルの取扱を容易に行うことができ る。また、セルと空気供給溝等とのシールが容易化され るため、平板型の固体電解質型燃料電池の実用化を図る ことができる。

【関面の簡単な説明】

【図1】 本発明の一実施例を示す終視図である。

【図2】図1に示すセル10の部分断面図である。

【図3】セル10を燃料電池用具体中に挿入した状態を 説明する説明図である。

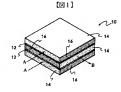
説明する説明図である。 【符号の説明】

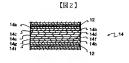
10 固体需解質型燃料電池用セル

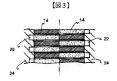
12 固体電解管板

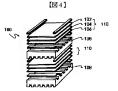
14 補強セラミック体 14a~14i セラミック層

16 気密層









【公頼徳別】特許法第17条の2の規定による補正の掲載 【館門区分】第78門第1区分 【発行日】平成13年2月16日(2001.2、16) 【公開希号】特開年6-223847 【公開市日 平成6年8月12日(1994、8、12) 【年返時数】公開特許公報6-2239 【出版布以】特願平6-13667 【国際特計分類第7版】 旧0118 8/02

HOIM 8/02 8/12 [FI] HOIM 8/02 E 8/12

【手続補正書】

【提出日】平成12年1月26日(2000.1.2

【手続補正1】 【補正対象書類名】明細書

【補正対象項目名】特許請求の範囲

【補正方法】変更 【補正内容】

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 イオン伝導性セラミックから成り且つ緻 密構造に形成された固体電解質板の複数枚の各々が補金 セラミック体を介して一体化された固体電解質型燃料電 液川セルであって、

該補強セラミック体が、熱膨張率等の熱特性が順次変化 し傾斜構造を形成するように、互いに熱特性を異にする セラミック層の複数層が積層されたセラミック体であ

ッ、 前記固体電解質板に接するセラミック層の熱特性が固体 電解質板に近似すると共に.

前記セラミック層の少なくとも一層が燃料電池に使用される空気、燃料等の流体が透過可能なポーラス層であることを特徴とする固体雷解管型燃料電池用セル。

【請求項2】 補強セラミック体が、各セラミック層の ボーラス程度が順次変化する傾斜構造であって、前記補 塩セラミック体の略中央上位置する中央内が延もボーラ スな構造であると共に、固体電解質のに接するセラミッ ク層が国体準質板に近似した機密構造であり、且つ前 記中央層に複するセラミック層が中央層に近似したボー ラスを構造である請求項1記載の固体主解質型燃料電池 用セル。

【請求項3】 補強セラミック体が、固体電解質板を形 成するセラミック成分と最もポーラスな構造である中央 簡を形成するセラミック成分とが混合されて形成された セラミック層の複数層から成り。

固体電解質板に接するセラミック層の組成が固体電解質

板<u>の</u>組成に近似し、前記中央層に接するセラミック層の 組成が中央層のセラミック層<u>の</u>組成に近似する請求項2 記載の固体電解質型燃料電池用セル。

【請求項4】 国体電解質板が、イットリア等の安定化 剤を添加して得られた安定化ジルコニア焼成体であり、 最もボーラスな構造である中央層がアルミナ焼成体であ る請求項2又は請求項3記載の固体電解質型燃料電池用 セル・

【請求頭5】 イオン伝導性セラミックから成る固体電 解質板を形成する固体電線質板形成用グリーンシートの 複数枚の各々を、補強セラミック体を形成する複数枚の 補強セラミック体グリーンシートを介して航輌し焼成す ることによって、固体電解質型燃料電池用セルを製造す る際に、

誘補強セラミック体の総中央に位置し最もボーラスな構造のセラミック関である中央所から関体電解質板に接するセラミック関に至る間の基特性が順次変化する傾斜構造を形成可能とすべく、前起関係生解質板形成用ゲリーシートのセラミック成分と、前記中央解を形成する中央所形成用グリーンシートをせるとなった。

前記個体電解質板形成用グリーンシートと中央圏形成用 グリーンシートとの間に、前記傾斜構造が形成されるよ うに、複数枚の傾斜用グリーンシートを順次積層して積 層体を形成し、

次いで、前記積層体を固体電解質板形成用グリーンシートの 移動機能性 は度して且つ中央部形成用グリーンシートの 機密化温度以下で焼成することを特徴とする固体電解 質型燃料電池用でルの製造方法。

【請求項6】 固体電解質板形成用グリーンシートをイ ットリア等の安定化剤が添加されたジルコニアによって 形成し、中央層形成用グリーンシートをアルミナによっ て形成すると共に、複数枚の傾斜用グリーンシートをイ ットリア等の安定化剤が添加されたジルコニアとアルミナとを混合した<u>組成によっ</u>て形成する請求項5記載の固 体電解質型燃料電池用セルの製造方法。

【手続補正2】

【補正対象書類名】明細書

【補正対象項目名】0004

【補正方法】変更

【補正内容】 【0004】

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明者等は、前記目的 を達成すべく検討した結果、互いに熱特性を異にするセ ラミック層の複数層が積層され、且つ前記セラミック層 の少なくとも一層を燃料電池に使用される空気又は燃料 等の流体が通過可能なポーラス層である傾斜セラミック 体を、固体電解質板の両面に補強材として一体化した固 体電解管型燃料電池用セルを使用することによって、固 体電解質板の補強ができ、目つ燃料流路と空気流路とを 容易にシールできることを見出し、本発明に到達した。 すなわち、本発明は、イオン伝導性セラミックから成り 日つ緻密構造に形成された固体電解質板の複数枚の各々 が補強セラミック体を介して一体化された固体電解質型 燃料電池用セルであって、該補強セラミック体が、熱膨 帯率等の熱特性が順次変化し傾斜構造を形成するよう に、互いに熱特性を異にするセラミック層の複数層が積 層されたセラミック体であり、前記固体電解質板に接す るセラミック層の熱特性が固体電解質板に近似すると共 に、前記セラミック層の少なくとも一層が燃料電池に使 川される空気、燃料等の流体が透過可能なポーラス層で あることを特徴とする固体電解質型燃料電池用セルにあ

る。 【手続補正3】

【補正対象書類名】明細書

【補正対象項目名】0005

【補正方法】変更

【補正内容】

【0005】また、本発明は、イオン伝導性セラミック から成る固体電解質板を形成する固体電解質板形成用グ リーンシートの複数枚の各々を、加速セラミック体を形 成する複数枚の補強セラミック体がリーンシートを介し て福層し旋成することによって、固体電解質型燃料電池

【手続補正4】

【補正対象書類名】明細書

【補正対象項目名】0006

【補正方法】変更

【補正内容】

【0006】かかる本発明において、補強セラミック体 が、各セラミック層のポーラス程度が順次変化する傾斜 構造であって、前記補強セラミック体の略中央に位置す る中央層が最もポーラスな構造であると共に、固体電解 質板に接するセラミック層が固体雷解質板に近似した紐 密構造であり、且つ前記中央層のセラミック層に接する セラミック層が中央層に近似したポーラスな構造である ことが、燃料又は空気をセラミック層中を容易に透過さ せることができる。また、補強セラミック体が、固体電 解質板を形成するセラミック成分と最もポーラスな構造 である中央層を形成するセラミック成分とが混合されて 形成されたセラミック層の複数層から成り、固体電解質 板に接するセラミック層の組成が固体電解質板の組成に 近似し、前記中央層に接するセラミック層の組成が中央 層のセラミック層の組成に近似すること、或いは固体電 解質板が、イットリア等の安定化剤を添加して得られた 安定化ジルコニア焼成体であり、最もポーラスな構造で ある中央層がアルミナ焼成体であることが、容易に固体 雷解質型燃料雷池用セルを製造することができる。

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number: 06-223847 (43)Date of publication of application: 12.08.1994

HO1M 8/02 (51)Int.Cl. HO1M 8/12

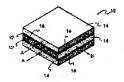
(21)Application number: 05-013667 (71)Applicant : SHINKO ELECTRIC IND CO LTD

(22)Date of filing: 29.01.1993 (72)Inventor: KOBAYASHI TAKESHI SAITOU MISA

(54) CELL FOR SOLID ELECTROLYTE TYPE FUEL CELL BATTERY AND ITS MANUFACTURE

(57) Abstract:

PURPOSE: To provide a cell for a solid electrolyte type fuel cell battery which is easy to handle and easy to seal between a fuel passage and an air passage even in case of the thin film formation of electrolyte plates so as to lower the inside resistance of the electrolyte plates, and its manufacture. CONSTITUTION: A cell for a solid electrolyte fuel cell battery is such that solid electrolyte plates 12 made of stabilized zirconia and formed in a fine structure are integrated via a reinforcing ceramic 14. The reinforcing ceramic 14 is a slanted ceramic that ceramic layers 14a-14i with different thermal properties are laminated so that it may be formed in a slanted structure by changing thermal properties such as thermal expansion in sequence. The thermal properties of the ceramic layers 14a-14i having in contact with the solid electrolyte plates 12 are approximated to those of the solid electrolyte plates and at least one of the ceramic layers 14a-14i is a porous layer through which air or fuel fluid used for time fuel cell battery is permeable.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]Each of two or more sheets of a solid electrolyte plate which comprised ion-conductive ceramics and was formed in precise structure is the cell for solid oxide fuel cells unified via a reinforcement ceramic body. This reinforcement ceramic body so that heat characteristics, such as a coefficient of thermal expansion, may change one by one and may form tilted structure, Are the ceramic body by which two or more layers of a ceramic layer which differs in a heat characteristic mutually were laminated, and the heat characteristic of a ceramic layer which touches said solid electrolyte plate resembles a solid electrolyte plate, and. A cell for solid oxide fuel cells, wherein at least one layer of said ceramic layer is a porous layer which can penetrate fluids used for a fuel cell, such as air or fuel.

[Claim 2]A reinforcement ceramic body is [porous intensity of each ceramic layer] the tilted structure which changes one by one, and a central layer located in an approximately center of said reinforcement ceramic body is the PORASU structure, and. The cell for solid oxide fuel cells according to claim 1 which is the precise structure which a ceramic layer which touches a solid electrolyte plate approximated to a solid electrolyte plate, and is the porous structure which a ceramic layer which touches a ceramic layer of said central layer approximated to a central layer. [Claim 3]Two or more layers of a ceramic layer in which a ceramic ingredient in which forms a central layer it is [layer] the PORASU structure were mixed and formed are comprised. The cell for solid oxide fuel cells according to claim 2 which a presentation of a ceramic layer which touches a solid electrolyte plate parproximates to a solid electrolyte plate presentation, and a presentation of a ceramic layer which touches said central layer approximates to a ceramic layer presentation of a ceramic layer which touches said central layer approximates to a ceramic layer presentation of a ceramic layer presentation of a certral layer.

[Claim 4]The cell for solid oxide fuel cells according to claim 2 or 3 whose solid electrolyte plate is the stabilized zirconia baking body produced by adding stabilizing agents, such as yttria, and whose central layer which is porous structure most is an alumina baking body.

[Claim 5] By laminating and calcinating each of two or more sheets of a green sheet for solid electrolyte plate formation which forms a solid electrolyte plate which comprises ion-conductive ceramics via a reinforcement ceramic body green sheet of two or more sheets which forms a reinforcement ceramic body. That when manufacturing a cell for solid oxide fuel cells, a presentation [it results in a ceramic layer which is located in an approximately center of this reinforcement ceramic body, and contacts a solid electrolyte plate from a central layer which is a ceramic layer of porous structure most] of a between should make possible formation of tilted structure which changes one by one. After forming a green sheet for an inclination of two or more sheets which mixes a ceramic ingredient of said green sheet for solid electrolyte plate formation, and a ceramic ingredient of a green sheet for central stratification which forms said central layer, and differs in a presentation mutually. Laminate a green sheet for an inclination of two or more sheets one by one, form a layered product, and it ranks second so that said tilted structure may be formed between said green sheet for electrolyte plate formation, and a green sheet for central stratification, A manufacturing method of a cell for solid oxide fuel cells being beyond eburnation temperature of a green sheet for solid electrolyte plate formation, and calcinating said layered product below at eburnation temperature of a green sheet for central stratification.

[Claim 6] Form a green sheet for solid electrolyte plate formation by zirconia by which stabilizing

agents, such as yttria, were added, form a green sheet for central stratification with alumina, and. A manufacturing method of the cell for solid oxide fuel cells according to claim 5 which mixes and forms zirconia and alumina in which stabilizing agents, such as yttria, were added in a green sheet for an inclination of two or more sheets.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to a cell for solid oxide fuel cells with which each of two or more sheets of the solid electrolyte plate which comprised ion-conductive ceramics and was formed in precise structure was united via the reinforcement ceramic body, and a manufacturing method for the same, concerning a cell for solid oxide fuel cells, and a manufacturing method for the same.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]Since the solid oxide fuel cell can expect efficient generation efficiency as compared with generation efficiency, such as thermal power generation, many researches are made now. The solid electrolyte plate which comprises the stabilized zirconia baking body which stabilizing agents, such as yttria, were added and was calcinated as a solid electrolyte plate used for this solid oxide fuel cell is used. In order that the solid oxide fuel cell for which such a solid electrolyte plate was used may make internal resistance inside a cell small and may earn the electrode area per unit capacitance, as shown in drawing 4, the monotonous type which laminated the plate is preferred for it. The air pole 102 allotted on both sides of the solid electrolyte plate 104 and the solid electrolyte plate 104 with which the solid oxide fuel cell shown in drawing 4 comprises a stabilized zirconia baking body, and the fuel electrode 106 constitute the single cell 110. Between the single cells 110, the bipolar board 108 with which two or more [of the concave used as the channel of fuel or air I were engraved is allocated. Said concave is engraved so that it may flow through a fuel passage and an airstream way in the direction which intersects perpendicularly mutually on both sides of the single cell 110.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] According to the monotonous type solid oxide fuel cell shown in drawing 4, the power density per unit capacitance can be enlarged highly. However, utilization of the monotonous type solid oxide fuel cell shown in drawing 4 is behind. It thin-film-izes the solid electrolyte plate 104 so that the reason may reduce the internal resistance of the solid electrolyte plate 104 which comprises a stabilized zirconia baking body in the monotonous type solid oxide fuel cell shown in drawing 4, and. Since it is necessary to operate a solid oxide fuel cell at about 1000 ** elevated temperature, it is about a fuel passage and an airstream way to perform sufficient seal via the solid electrolyte plate 104 in a very difficult thing. And if the solid electrolyte plate 104 is thin-film-ized, since the mechanical strength of the single cell 110, etc. fall, the handling will become difficult, and the seal of a fuel passage and an airstream way becomes increasingly difficult. Then, even if the purpose of this invention thin-film-izes a solid electrolyte plate so that it may reduce the internal resistance of a solid electrolyte plate, there is in providing a cell for [with an easy seal] solid oxide fuel cells and a manufacturing method for the same of a fuel passage and an airstream way in which handling is easy.

[0004]

[Means for Solving the Problem] As a result of inquiring that this invention persons should attain said purpose, two or more layers of a ceramic layer which differs in a heat characteristic mutually are laminated, And an inclination ceramic body which is a porous layer in which fluids used for a fuel cell, such as air or fuel, can pass at least one layer of said ceramic layer. By using a cell for solid oxide fuel cells united with both sides of a solid electrolyte plate as a reinforcing member, it found out that reinforcement of a solid electrolyte plate could be performed and the seal of a fuel passage and the airstream way could be carried out easily, and this invention was reached. Namely, each of two or more sheets of a solid electrolyte plate which this invention comprised ion-conductive ceramics, and was formed in precise structure is the cell for solid oxide fuel cells unified via a reinforcement ceramic body. This reinforcement ceramic body so that heat characteristics, such as a coefficient of thermal expansion, may change one by one and may form tilted structure, Are the ceramic body by which two or more layers of a ceramic layer which differs in a heat characteristic mutually were laminated, and the heat characteristic of a ceramic layer which touches said solid electrolyte plate resembles a solid electrolyte plate, and. At least one layer of said ceramic layer is in a cell for solid oxide fuel cells being a porous layer which can penetrate fluids used for a fuel cell, such as air or fuel.

[0005] This invention each of two or more sheets of a green sheet for solid electrolyte plate formation which forms a solid electrolyte plate which comprises ion-conductive ceramics, By laminating and calcinating via a reinforcement ceramic body green sheet of two or more sheets which forms a reinforcement ceramic body, That when manufacturing a cell for solid oxide fuel cells, a presentation [it results in a ceramic layer which is located in an approximately center of this reinforcement ceramic body, and contacts a solid electrolyte plate from a central layer which is a ceramic layer of porous structure most] of a between should make possible formation of tilted structure which changes one by one. After forming a green sheet for an inclination of two or more sheets which mixes a ceramic ingredient of said green sheet for solid electrolyte plate formation, and a ceramic ingredient of a green sheet for central stratification which forms said central layer, and differs in a presentation mutually. Laminate a green sheet for an inclination of two or more sheets one by one, form a layered product, and it ranks second so that said tilted structure may be formed between said green sheet for electrolyte plate formation, and a green sheet for central stratification, It is in a manufacturing method of a cell for solid oxide fuel cells being beyond eburnation temperature of a green sheet for solid electrolyte plate formation, and calcinating said layered product below at eburnation temperature of a green sheet for central stratification.

[0006]]In this this invention, a reinforcement ceramic body is [porous intensity of each ceramic layer] the tilted structure which changes one by one, and a central layer located in an approximately center of said reinforcement ceramic body is the PORASU structure, and. That it is the precise structure which a ceramic layer which touches a solid electrolyte plate approximated to a solid electrolyte plate, and is the porous structure which a ceramic layer which touches a ceramic layer of said central layer approximated to a central layer can make inside of a ceramic layer penetrate fuel or air easily. Two or more layers of a ceramic layer in which a ceramic ingredient in which a reinforcement ceramic body forms a solid electrolyte plate, and a ceramic ingredient which forms a central layer it is [layer] the PORASU structure were mixed and formed are comprised, A presentation of a ceramic layer which touches a solid electrolyte plate resembles a solid electrolyte plate presentation, and a presentation of a ceramic layer which touches said central layer resembles a ceramic layer presentation of a ceramic layer. Or that a solid electrolyte plate is the stabilized zirconia baking body produced by adding stabilizing agents, such as yttria, and a central layer which is porous structure most is an alumina baking body can manufacture a cell for solid oxide fuel cells easily.

[0007]

[Function]According to this invention, since the solid electrolyte plate is reinforced by the reinforcement ceramic body, even if it thin-film-izes a solid electrolyte plate, the mechanical strength of the cell itself is not reduced. Since this reinforcement ceramic body is a ceramic body which heat characteristics, such as a coefficient of thermal expansion, change one by one, and forms tilted structure, a solid electrolyte plate and a reinforcement ceramic body do not exfoliate with heat. Fuel or the air can penetrate the inside of the PORASU ceramic layer provided between solid electrolyte plates. For this reason, fuel or air supply can be performed by supplying the exposure side edge of the reinforcement ceramic body exposed to the side edge of a cell, Like the solid oxide fuel cell of the conventional monotonous type shown in drawing 4, it cannot require continuing all over a solid electrolyte plate and forming a concave, but sufficient seal with a cell, a fuel passage, and an airstream way can be performed easily. [0008]

[Example]An example explains this invention still in detail. Drawing 1 is a perspective view of the cell 10 for solid oxide fuel cells concerning one example of this invention (a cell may be called hereafter). The reinforcement ceramic bodies 14, 14, and 14 are formed in each field of the surface of the rectangular solid electrolyte plates 12 and 12 and the rear face where this cell 10 comprises the stabilized zirconia baking body by which yttria (Y_2O_3) was added as a stabilizing agent at one. A layer ceramic—layer 14a–14i Depends more than one, and this reinforcement ceramic body 14 is formed, as shown in drawing 2. An alumina ingredient and a stabilized zirconia ingredient are mixed and these ceramic layers 14a–14i are formed.

It is a ceramic layer which differs in ****** porous intensity one by one.

In this example, a heat characteristic and the porous intensity of the ceramic layer 14a, the ceramic layer 14a and the ceramic layer 14b, 14 h of ceramic layers and the ceramic layer 1ac, 14 g of ceramic layers, and 14 d of ceramic layers and 14 f of ceramic layers are substantially equal. [0009] Therefore, the PORASU grade of the ceramic layer which forms the reinforcement ceramic body 14 serves as ranking shown below.

 $12\overset{-}{-} < -14 - a - <\overset{-}{-} 14 - b - < -14 - c - < -14 - d - < -14 - d - < -14 - e - > -14 - f - b - < -14 - i - > -14 - i - > -12 - in addition, 12 is a solid electrolyte plate and 14a-14 is show each ceramic layer. The ceramic layers 14a and 14i which touch the solid electrolyte plates 12 and 12 here, An alumina component amount is the lowest (a stabilized zirconia component amount is the highest) ceramic layer among the ceramic layers 14a-14i, and the heat characteristic and compactness (porous intensity) are approximated to the solid electrolyte plates 12 and 12. Two or more layers in which the reinforcement ceramic body 14 of this example contains the ceramic layer 14e with the highest porous intensity can make fuel or air penetrate.$

[0010] The ceramic layer 14e located in the approximately center part of the reinforcement ceramic body 14 is a ceramic layer with most (there are few stabilized zirconia ingredients) alumina component amounts among the ceramic layers 14a-14i. In this example, although the stabilized zirconia component amount contains a little many ceramic layers 14d and 14f which touch this ceramic layer 14e rather than the ceramic layer 14e, the presentation approximates them to the ceramic layer 14e.

A heat characteristic and porous intensity (compactness) are also approximated to the ceramic layer 14e.

[0011]In the cell 10 of the rectangular shape shown in drawing 1 with which the reinforcement

ceramic body 14 and the solid electrolyte plates 12 and 12 of such composition were united, the airtight layers 16 and 16 by the platinum thin film which is excellent in airtightness are mutually formed in the side edge of a parallel couple among the side edges of the reinforcement ceramic body 14. The thin film of perovskite type oxides, such as barium titanate (BaTlO₃), may be used for these airtight layers 16 and 16. The airstream A or the fuel style B can penetrate in the direction of the exposure side edge of another side by formation of these airtight layers 16 and 16 from one side of the exposure side edge which the main part of the reinforcement ceramic body 14 has exposed. The reinforcement ceramic bodies 14 and 14 which formed the airtight layers 16 and 16 in the side edge are laminated via the solid electrolyte plate 12 so that this airstream A and the fuel style B may penetrate in the direction which intersects perpendicularly mutually on both sides of the solid electrolyte plate 12.

[0012]The cell 10 of the rectangular shape shown in drawing 1 can form a solid oxide fuel cell by inserting into the base 24 for fuel cells, as shown in drawing 3. In drawing 3, it is formed in the direction to which the internal surface of the bases 24 and 24 for fuel cells and the air supply slot 20 and the fuel-supply slot 20 cross at right angles.

Each of the air supply slot 20 faces the exposure side edge into which the airstream A shown in drawing 1 is blown, and each of the fuel—supply slot 22 faces the exposure side edge into which the fuel style B shown in drawing 1 is blown.

Thus, in this example, the cell 10, the air supply slot 20, and the fuel—supply slot 22 touch the side edge of the cell 10. For this reason, as compared with the case where the approximately whole area of the thin single cell 110 is covered, and the air supply slot or the fuel—supply slot touches, a seal with the cell 10, the air supply slot 20, and the fuel—supply slot 22 is easy like the conventional cell 100 shown in drawing 4. The section of the dashed dotted line of drawing 3 to right-hand side and a

left-hand side section are sections of direction different 90 degrees.

[0013] The cell 10 of this example each of two or more sheets of the green sheet for solid electrolyte plate formation which forms the solid electrolyte plate 12 which comprises the zirconia by which the yttria as a stabilizing agent was added. It can manufacture by laminating and calcinating via the reinforcement ceramic body green sheet of two or more layers which forms the reinforcement ceramic body 14. In this example, thickness is 0.05 mm or less, and one side made the green sheet for electrolyte plate formation the rectangular shape of 500 mm or less, thickness is 0.2 mm or less, and one side made the reinforcement ceramic body green sheet the rectangular shape of 500 mm or less. In this reinforcement ceramic body green sheet, So that the presentation [it results in the ceramic layers 14a and 14i which are located in the approximately center of the reinforcement ceramic body 14, and contact the solid electrolyte plate 12 from the alumina ceramic layer 14e of porous structure most] of a between may form the tilted structure which changes one by one, The green sheet for an inclination of two or more sheets which mixes the zirconia (yttria content) ingredient of the green sheet for electrolyte plate formation and the alumina ingredient of the green sheet for central stratification which forms the ceramic layer 14e, and differs in a presentation mutually is formed. In this example, since platinum for catalysts (Pt) was blended into the alumina which forms the green sheet for central stratification, platinum (Pt) is contained at the rate of a compounding ratio of the alumina ingredient also in the other green sheets for an inclination. As a catalyst blended with the green sheet for central stratification, etc., silver (Ag) can be used besides platinum (Pt).

[0014]Subsequently, the green sheet for an inclination of two or more sheets is laminated one by one, and a lavered product is formed so that said tilted structure may be formed between said green sheet for electrolyte plate formation, and the green sheet for central stratification. The obtained layered product is a thing of the die shape whose one 5-50-cm-thick side is 50 cm. Then, it is beyond the eburnation temperature of the green sheet for electrolyte plate formation, and this layered product is calcinated below at the eburnation temperature of the green sheet for central stratification. In this example, since the green sheet for electrolyte plate formation comprised only a zirconia ingredient and the green sheet for central stratification comprised only an alumina ingredient, calcination temperature was 1300-1600 **. The side edge of the reinforcement ceramic body 14 which constitutes the baking body of the acquired die shape is formed, and a platinum (Pt) paste is mutually applied to the side edge of a parallel couple, and the airtight layers 16 and 16 are formed. These airtight layers 16 and 16 are formed in a side edge different 90 degrees from the airtight layers 16 and 16 of the reinforcement ceramic body 14 which adjoins via the solid electrolyte plate 12. [0015]After creating being impregnated of an air pole and the electrode for fuel electrodes, and an electrode to the baking body of die shape, a collecting electrode plate is attached. Thus, since the obtained cell 10 is reinforced by the reinforcement ceramic body 14 even if it thin-film-izes the solid electrolyte plate 12 so that it may aim at the fall of the internal resistance of the solid electrolyte plate 12, a mechanical strength is fully maintained. For this reason, the handling of the cell 10 can be made easy. By inserting the cell 10 into the base 24 for fuel cells, a solid oxide fuel cell can be formed easily and a seal with the air supply slot 20 and the fuel-supply slot 22 can also be performed easily.

[0016]

[Effect of the Invention] Handling [according to this invention / the fall of the internal resistance of the cell for solid oxide fuel cells can be performed holding the mechanical strength of a cell, and / a cell grasily. Since facilitating of the seal of a cell, an air supply slot, etc. is carried out, utilization of a monotonous type solid oxide fuel cell can be attained.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1]It is a perspective view showing one example of this invention.

[Drawing 2]It is a fragmentary sectional view of the cell 10 shown in drawing 1.

[Drawing 3]It is an explanatory view explaining the state where the cell 10 was inserted into the base for fuel cells.

[Drawing 4]It is an explanatory view explaining the composition of the solid oxide fuel cell of the conventional monotonous type.

[Description of Notations]

10 The cell for solid oxide fuel cells

12 Solid electrolyte plate

14 Reinforcement ceramic body

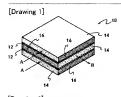
14a - 14i ceramic laver

16 Airtight layer

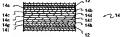
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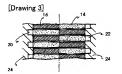
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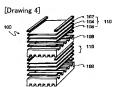
DRAWINGS



[Drawing 2]







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CORRECTION OR AMENDMENT

[Kind of official gazette]Printing of amendment by the regulation of 2 of Article 17 of Patent Law [Section classification] The 1st classification of the part VII gate [Publication date]February 16 (2001.2.16), Heisei 13

[Publication No.]JP,6-223847,A

[Date of Publication] August 12, Heisei 6 (1994.8.12)

[Annual volume number] Publication of patent applications 6-2239

[Application number] Japanese Patent Application No. 5-13667 [The 7th edition of International Patent Classification]

HO1M 8/02

8/12

[FI]

H01M 8/02 E

8/12

[Written amendment]

[Witter amonament]

[Filing date]January 26, Heisei 12 (2000.1.26)

[Amendment 1]

[Document to be Amended]Specification

[Item(s) to be Amended]Claim

[Method of Amendment]Change

[Proposed Amendment]

[Claim(s)]

Claim 1]Each of two or more sheets of a solid electrolyte plate which comprised ion-conductive ceramics and was formed in precise structure is the cell for solid oxide fuel cells unified via a reinforcement ceramic body,

As heat characteristics, such as a coefficient of thermal expansion, change one by one and this reinforcement ceramic body forms tilted structure, it is the ceramic body by which two or more layers of a ceramic layer which differs in a heat characteristic mutually were laminated, While the heat characteristic of a ceramic layer which touches said solid electrolyte plate resembles a solid electrolyte plate.

A cell for solid oxide fuel cells, wherein at least one layer of said ceramic layer is a porous layer which can penetrate fluids used for a fuel cell, such as air and fuel.

[Claim 2]A reinforcement ceramic body is [porous intensity of each ceramic layer] the tilted structure which changes one by one, and a central layer located in an approximately center of said reinforcement ceramic body is the PORASU structure, and. The cell for solid oxide fuel cells according to claim 1 which is the precise structure which a ceramic layer which touches a solid electrolyte plate approximated to a solid electrolyte plate, and is a PORASU structure which a ceramic layer which touches said central layer approximated to a central layer.

[Claim 3]Two or more layers of a ceramic layer in which a ceramic ingredient in which a reinforcement ceramic body forms a solid electrolyte plate, and a ceramic ingredient which forms a

central layer it is [layer] the PORASU structure were mixed and formed are comprised,

The cell for solid oxide fuel cells according to claim 2 which a presentation of a ceramic layer which touches a solid electrolyte plate approximates to a presentation of a solid electrolyte plate, and a presentation of a ceramic layer which touches said central layer approximates to a presentation of a ceramic layer of a central layer.

[Claim 4]The cell for solid oxide fuel cells according to claim 2 or 3 whose solid electrolyte plate is the stabilized zirconia baking body produced by adding stabilizing agents, such as yttria, and whose central laver which is the PORASU structure is an alumina baking body.

Claim 5]When a cell for solid oxide fuel cells is manufactured by laminating and calcinating each of two or more sheets of a green sheet for solid electrolyte plate formation which forms a solid electrolyte plate which comprises ion-conductive ceramics via a reinforcement ceramic body green sheet of two or more sheets which forms a reinforcement ceramic body.

That the heat characteristic [it results in a ceramic layer which is located in an approximately center of this reinforcement ceramic body, and touches a solid electrolyte plate from a central layer which is a ceramic layer of the PORASU structure] of a between should make possible formation of tilted structure which changes one by one, After forming a green sheet for an inclination of two or more sheets which mixes a ceramic ingredient of said green sheet for solid electrolyte plate formation, and a ceramic ingredient of a green sheet for central stratification which forms said central layer, and differs in a presentation mutually.

A green sheet for an inclination of two or more sheets is laminated one by one, and a layered product is formed so that said tilted structure may be formed between said green sheet for individual electrolyte plate formation, and a green sheet for central stratification.

Subsequently, a manufacturing method of a cell for solid oxide fuel cells being beyond eburnation temperature of a green sheet for solid electrolyte plate formation, and calcinating said layered product below at eburnation temperature of a green sheet for central stratification.

[Claim 6]Form a green sheet for solid electrolyte plate formation by zirconia by which stabilizing agents, such as yttria, were added, and form a green sheet for central stratification with alumina, and. A manufacturing method of the cell for solid oxide fuel cells according to claim 5 formed with the presentation which mixed zirconia by which stabilizing agents, such as yttria, were added in a green sheet for an inclination of two or more sheets, and alumina.

[The amendment 2]

[Document to be Amended]Specification

[Item(s) to be Amended]0004

[Method of Amendment]Change

[Proposed Amendment]

[0004]

[Means for Solving the Problem]As a result of inquiring that this invention persons should attain said ourpose, two or more layers of a ceramic layer which differs in a heat characteristic mutually are laminated, And an inclination ceramic body which is a porous layer in which fluids used for a fuel cell, such as air or fuel, can pass at least one layer of said ceramic layer, By using a cell for solid oxide fuel cells united with both sides of a solid electrolyte plate as a reinforcing member, it found out that reinforcement of a solid electrolyte plate could be performed and the seal of a fuel passage and the airstream way could be carried out easily, and this invention was reached. Namely, each of two or more sheets of a solid electrolyte plate which this invention was reached. Namely, each of two or more sheets of a solid electrolyte plate which this invention comprised ion-conductive ceramics, and was formed in precise structure is the cell for solid oxide fuel cells unified via a reinforcement ceramic body. This reinforcement ceramic body so that heat characteristics, such as a coefficient of thermal expansion, may change one by one and may form tilted structure, Are the ceramic body by which two or more layers of a ceramic layer which differs in a heat characteristic mutually were laminated, and the heat characteristic of a ceramic layer which touches said solid electrolyte plate resembles a solid electrolyte plate, and. At least one layer of said ceramic layer is in a cell for solid oxide fuel cells being a porous layer which can penetrate fluids used for a fuel cell, such as air and fuel.

[Amendment 3]

[Document to be Amended]Specification

[Item(s) to be Amended]0005

[Method of Amendment]Change

[Proposed Amendment]

[0005]This invention each of two or more sheets of the green sheet for solid electrolyte plate formation which forms the solid electrolyte plate which comprises ion-conductive ceramics, By laminating and calcinating via the reinforcement ceramic body green sheet of two or more sheets which forms a reinforcement ceramic body, That when manufacturing the cell for solid oxide fuel cells, the heat characteristic [it results in the ceramic layer which is located in the approximately center of this reinforcement ceramic body, and touches a solid electrolyte plate from the central layer which is a ceramic layer of the PORASU structure] of a between should make possible formation of the tilted structure which changes one by one, After forming the green sheet for an inclination of two or more sheets which mixes the ceramic ingredient of said green sheet for solid electrolyte plate formation, and the ceramic ingredient of the green sheet for central stratification which forms said central layer, and differs in a presentation mutually, Laminate the green sheet for an inclination of two or more sheets one by one, form a layered product, and it ranks second so that said tilted structure may be formed between said green sheet for solid electrolyte plate formation, and the green sheet for central stratification, It is in the manufacturing method of the cell for solid oxide fuel cells being beyond the eburnation temperature of the green sheet for solid electrolyte plate formation, and calcinating said layered product below at the eburnation temperature of the green sheet for central stratification.

[Amendment 4]

[Document to be Amended]Specification

[Item(s) to be Amended]0006

[Method of Amendment]Change

[Proposed Amendment]

[0006] In this this invention, a reinforcement ceramic body is [the porous intensity of each ceramic layer] the tilted structure which changes one by one, and the central layer located in the approximately center of said reinforcement ceramic body is the PORASU structure, and. That it is the precise structure which the ceramic layer which touches a solid electrolyte plate approximated to the solid electrolyte plate, and is a PORASU structure which the ceramic layer which touches the ceramic layer of said central layer approximated to the central layer can make the inside of a ceramic layer penetrate fuel or air easily. Two or more layers of the ceramic layer in which the ceramic ingredient in which a reinforcement ceramic body forms a solid electrolyte plate, and the ceramic ingredient which forms the central layer it is [layer] the PORASU structure were mixed and formed are comprised. The presentation of the ceramic layer which touches a solid electrolyte plate resembles the presentation of a solid electrolyte plate, and the presentation of the ceramic layer which touches said central layer resembles the presentation of the ceramic layer of a central layer. Or that a solid electrolyte plate is the stabilized zirconia baking body produced by adding stabilizing agents, such as yttria, and the central layer which is the PORASU structure is an alumina baking body can manufacture the cell for solid oxide fuel cells easily.